

		1952-53.		1953-54.	
Sriyuts—		<i>Mds.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Mds.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
1	T. M. Mallappa	30	9	71	20
2	H. Ramiah	...	...	...	...
3	A. P. Shankaralingappa	...	...	...	...
4	Kempe Gowda	216	25	65	20
5	B. P. Puttappa	...	...	...	...
6	H. B. Shankarappa	11	7	...	...
7	G. S. Subba Rao	...	...	...	...
8	Puppe Gowda	16	24	...	...
9	Parswanathiah	43	7	21	19
10	M. Nilakantiah	45	24	7	3
11	M. Siddappa Setty	36	...	...	...
12	Naik Basappa	95	14	...	...

(d) Details are given below :—

1950-51.

	<i>Mds.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	
Cotton ...	4,511	10	Rate ranging from Rs. 2,491 to Rs. 2,525 per candy.
Cotton seeds ...	12,107	14	At 12 lbs. per rupee for cattle feed and 8 lbs. per rupee for seed purpose (cleaned seed).

1951-52.

	<i>Mds.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	
Cotton ...	10,115	10	Rate ranging from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,500 per candy.
Cotton seeds...	6,738	5½	At 12 lbs. per rupee for cattle feed and 8 lbs. per rupee for seed purpose (cleaned seed).

1952-53.

	<i>Mds.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	
Cotton ...	3,575	20	Rate ranging from Rs. 970 to Rs. 990 per candy.
Cotton seeds...	17,602	...	At 12 lbs. per rupee for cattle feed and 6 lbs. per rupee for seed purpose (cleaned seed).

(e) The rates at which the cotton and cotton seeds were sold by the society corresponded to the market rates which prevailed during the period.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Retrenchment in the Food Department

Mr. SPEAKER.—There is an adjournment motion sent by Sri B. Rachaiah. He is not here.

The Adjournment Motion is:

“This Assembly do now stand adjourned to discuss a matter of urgent public importance and recent occurrence arising from a situation, namely, hundreds of people having been thrown out of employment from the Food Department with effect from 1-4-54.”

Has the Hon'ble Minister anything to say about the Adjournment Motion?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home and Industries).—I want to know from the Hon'ble member what are the points he raised ; then I will be able to answer

Mr. SPEAKER.—He is not here ; what to do ?

Sri R. CHANNIGARAMIAH (Korata-gere-Madhugiri—Scheduled Castes).—It may be taken up on the 9th, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yes, we will take it up on the 9th. The Official Resolution relating to the formation of a Branch to the Commonwealth Association will not be moved by Government. There are two other resolutions. Shall we take up these resolutions or continue the debate on yesterday's Bill ?

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue and Public Works).—We shall continue the debate on yesterday's Bill, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yes.

MYSORE (RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE) INAMS ABOLITION BILL, 1954.

Motion to consider (Contd.).

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY (Malur).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that this Religious and Charitable Inams Abolition Bill is meeting with almost unanimous approval of the members of this House though in the case of the other Bill, namely, the Personal and Miscellaneous Bill, some controversy was raised in the beginning. This Religious and Charitable Inams Abolition Bill has created almost a stir, a sensation as it were, in the minds of the people outside, especially the orthodox and conservative section of the people. But if we go through the provisions of this Bill, it is so clear that no attempt is made to interfere with the religious institutions or the charitable institutions or any religious faith or charity that is being extended for the benefit of the people. But, this Bill has to undergo some changes just as the other Bill underwent some changes at our hands. It appears as though this Bill was prepared

on the lines in which the other (Miscellaneous and Personal) Inams Abolition Bill was prepared, to begin with, and subsequently many changes were made in that Bill after discussion ; similarly, I think, changes have to be incorporated in this bill also. Therefore, for the consideration of the Select Committee I would like to make some suggestions.

Sir, as **Sri M. V. Rama Rao** was pointing out yesterday in his masterly, lucid and eloquent speech, we find this bill covers only a fraction of the land that comes under the religious and charitable inams. There is as much as nearly four lakhs and odd acres of land coming under the Devadaya and Dharmadaya inams and we are making provision only for a very small extent of land which will be registered in the names of the permanent tenant and *kadim* tenant and about three-fourths of the land will have to be registered under Section 7 of the Bill in the name of the religious or the charitable institution itself. After all, these *kadim* tenants and permanent tenants have their rights definitely fixed and they were not rack-rented or their rights interfered with or their rights in any way exploited by the inamdars or the various agencies in charge of these institutions.

What we have got to do is to protect the other tenants whose rights are indefinite and very precarious. Though we approve unanimously the provisions contained in this Bill, I think we have to make provision for the protection of the rights of a number of tenants other than *kadim* tenants and permanent tenants. The purpose of this Bill appears to be to give an allowance for the running of these religious and charitable institutions and confer the benefit of occupancy rights on the tenants. Now, when we confer the occupancy rights on only a fraction of the tenantry, I do not know whether we will be really solving the problem. The advantages of abolishing these inams are described in the Gundappa Gowda Committee Report. If those advantages are to accrue and the tenantry has to benefit by the abolition of these inams, it is but right that we